

THE HOUSE IS RESTLESS

The Sentiment is for War.

The President Stands for Peace if Possible.

Spain is Willing That We Shall Feed Her Starving Victims. Future Uncertain.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Today has been one of action in every branch of official life; action in the White House, where the President and his cabinet advisers assembled in special cabinet session at 10.30 o'clock; action in both branches of congress, where the message of the President on the Maine disaster and the report and testimony of the court of inquiry was received; action in conferences of state officials and diplomats concerning the later phases of Spanish-American negotiations, and action in the war and navy departments, with the Spanish situation as the common purpose of all the varying aspects of official action.

Seldom has a day been replete with so many diverse and important phases of a single subject. And yet, throughout this activity, the prevailing tone as removed from administration concerns, has been more reassuring, more in the line of peace, than it has been for some days. This was the impression conveyed to cabinet officers after the special cabinet session. The same sentiment characterized the diplomatic conferences. But in congress, which afforded the greatest field for anti-Spanish and warlike expressions, a strain of discontent and uneasiness prevailed after the President's message and the Maine report were submitted, especially on the house side.

The President's message, submitting the Maine report and the accompanying evidence, was the main event of the day. Those who had anticipated that the message would contribute to the aggressive spirit were disappointed. It contained no surprises.

In the house the message and report were referred to the committee on foreign affairs and Spanish debate was for the time being diverted. In the senate there was a similar reference to the committee on foreign relations and Mr. Money of Mississippi delivered a brief and energetic speech picturing the woes of Cuba. With this report was submitted the voluminous evidence taken at Havana and Key West before the court of inquiry. Examined in detail this evidence proved to be much more interesting than the cold and dispassionate review submitted by the court.

SPECIAL CABINET MEETING. The special cabinet session was held to go over the President's message and more particularly to consider the latest developments in the negotiations with Spain. These had assumed a wide field, embracing not only the Maine question, but the entire Cuban problem. The newness of Spain was in hand, to the first note sent through Minister Woodford last week, stating that the condition of Cuban affairs had become so intolerable that the United States could not much longer remain inactive toward it.

The general tone of the Spanish answer impressed the President and cabinet officers most favorably, so much so that after the meeting it was stated by members that the outlook was far more reassuring and that Spain had shown such a conciliatory tone that it was believed she would make concessions sufficient to permit an amicable adjustment of the present strained relations. This was qualified, however, by the statement that the danger point has not yet passed and that war, while no longer a probability, was yet a possibility.

MR. MONEY'S ANSWER TO A VERT WAR. The President has distinctly disclosed to his cabinet associates his purpose to avert war if it was possible with a just solution of the Cuban problem, and he had felt from the disposition manifested by Spain that this solution could be reached. This, however, is without considering congress, which may, now that the subject is now formally before it, take some radical action.

Meanwhile, at the state department, cablesgrams were being received from Minister Woodford and the Spanish minister, Senor Polo y Sorabe, was in lengthy conference with Judge Day as to the prospective adjustment of the matter between the Spanish minister and Judge Day came after the cabinet conference, so that such representation as Spain submitted through him did not get before the cabinet. At least two of these new phases submitted by the minister were of exceeding importance. The Spanish government made it known that no objection could be made to the immediate objects of the United States government in extending relief to the sufferers in Cuba on a far greater scale than hitherto had been contemplated. On the contrary, Spain has made known that it recognizes the humane purposes animating this country and that it does not doubt that these purposes will be executed in such a way as to avoid all opportunities for friction. It is not expected that the relief will be carried in warships, as this would introduce a political aspect into a project which is purely humane.

PRESIDENT'S NEXT MESSAGE. This acquiescence by Spain clears the way for the president's message of the next few days, asking a large appropriation

tion for the relief of destitution. It had been feared that this relief, given directly by the United States government, would be resented by Spain as direct intervention. In that event there is little doubt that the relief would have been forwarded at any cost, even the cost of war, as the administration has felt that a war in behalf of a humane object would command the universal approbation of the world.

Another important Spanish document which reached the government during the day was the abstract of the report of the Spanish naval commission, which investigated the destruction of the Maine. It is the only answer there has thus far been made to the action of this government in submitting to Spain through Minister Woodford the findings reached by the Spanish commission are directly opposite to those of the American court. No demands have been made in connection with the Maine, and therefore there is no response beyond the submission of the Spanish report.

EUROPEAN MEDIATION. Following the call of the Spanish minister at the state department, the French ambassador, M. Cambon, had a conference with Judge Day. This renewed the talk of European mediation, which is assuming tangible form. The speech of Premier Hanotaux in the Paris chamber last Saturday looked upon the forwarding of at least sympathy, if not direct steps toward mediation by France and other continental powers. There is good reason to believe that Spain is ready and anxious for this move and has been encouraged at the European capitals. It would not be an offer of intervention, but more a friendly offer to mediate the differences which have recently threatened to terminate in war between the United States and Spain. It is understood that up to the present M. Cambon has not received any definite instructions to take the initiative in such mediation.

SPAIN'S REPORT. Directly Opposite to That of the Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—A full synopsis of the report of the Spanish naval commission which investigated the destruction of the battleship Maine is hereby given by the Associated Press. It is taken from a copy of the original report, which is now on its way here from Havana, the synopsis being called in the meantime and today placed in the hands of the government. The conclusions are directly opposite to those in the report of the court of inquiry, submitted to congress today. The synopsis is as follows:

"The report contains declarations made by naval witnesses and experts. From these statements it follows and proves that absence of all those attending circumstances which are invariably met on the occasion of the explosion of a torpedo.

"The evidence of witnesses comparatively close to the Maine at the moment of the explosion, that no column of water was thrown into the air, that no shock to the hull of the vessel was felt, nor could any vibration be felt, and that no dead fish were found.

"The evidence of the senior pilot of the harbor states that there is an abundance of fish in the harbor, and this is corroborated by other witnesses. The assistance of witnesses of the explosion made during the execution of works in the harbor he has always found dead fish.

"The divers were unable to examine the bottom of the Maine, which was buried in the mud, but a careful examination of the globe of the vessel, the inclination of the globe at all points outward, shows without a doubt that the explosion was from the inside.

"A minute examination of the bottom of the harbor around the vessel shows absolutely no sign of the action of a torpedo and the fiscal judges advocate the conclusion that no record of the explosion of the vessel is to be found in the bottom of the harbor.

"The report makes clear that owing to the special nature of the proceedings followed and the absolute respect shown for the extra-territoriality of the Maine, the commission has been prevented from making an examination of the inside of the vessel as would determine every hypothesis of the internal origin of the accident. This is to be attributed to the regrettable refusal to permit necessary co-operation of the Spanish commission both with the commander and crew of the Maine and the American officials commissioned to investigate the cause of the accident and later on with those employed on salvage work.

"The report finishes by stating that an examination of the inside and outside of the Maine, as soon as also of examination made by the vessel, will prove that, supposing that the remains of the wreck be not totally or partially altered in the process of extrication, the explosion was undoubtedly due to some internal cause."

BURIAL OF JOHN E. KIRK.

His Remains Honored at His Old Home.

Peoria, Ill., Journalists announce that the remains of the late John E. Kirk, a brother of School Superintendent T. J. Kirk of Fresno, were interred at that place on the 23d instant. The funeral ceremonies were conducted by Temple Lodge A. F. and A. M., while the commandery of Knights Templar acted as escort and guard of honor. Rev. Frank Madison made a most touching tribute to the memory of the deceased, recounting his uprightness, integrity and nobility of character. In part he said: "John E. Kirk possessed qualities of head and heart that made him valuable in public life. His habits were peculiarly domestic. He loved his home, loved that quiet home life, for there was love and sympathy there. He was always happy in his home, for he had found him so on many occasions. His children have the tenderest and sweetest memories of his home life, for he was a tender father and husband. He completed the pilgrimage of life, though in the meridian of life, I am glad to think as a citizen, as a Mason and one associated in church work that I can speak these words at this time."

J. Y. Beveridge is engaged engineering the Stanislaus and San Joaquin Water Company's system of irrigation under P. A. Buell, receiver. He is located at Knight's Ferry and says there is plenty of water there.

A TEMPEST IS NEEDED

Any Sort of War Will Do.

Senator Money's Address to the Senate.

President's Message and Court's Findings Listened to With Intense Interest.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—A scene of intense interest was presented in the Senate today when the President's message, transmitting the findings of the Maine court of inquiry, was received.

The galleries were packed to the doors and the attendance of the senators was quite as large as it had been at any time during the present session.

Before to ascertain the full findings of the court, scores of members of the house, after the adjournment of that body, had hurried to the senate chamber and the floor was crowded with them.

When the reading of the President's message was begun, a hush was so marked all over the chamber that one might have heard a pin fall. Throughout the reading of the message and the findings of the court there was not the slightest demonstration.

Following closely upon the reading of the message came the speech of Mr. Money of Mississippi upon his recent observations in Cuba and the destruction of the Maine, which he had made. He spoke extemporaneously and his vigorous and at times impassioned eloquence carried his auditors in full sympathy with him. "Such negotiations are not perhaps inadvisable," said he, "but their inability to suggest itself to the commonest mind."

He declared that independence and independence alone would satisfy the Cubans, "as long as the yellow flag of Spain floats the sky over the afflicted island."

Mr. Money believed "the Cubans would do a much better job than accept anything less than independence." Mr. Money said there was but one remedy and that such action by the United States as that would bring the war to an end. He thought we should make decisive demands upon Spain for the cessation of hostilities in Cuba, as we should be responsible to history for our action now.

"If such action should bring war, let war come. 'Any sort of war is better,' said he, 'than a rotting peace.' In the present condition of this country, a tempest is needed to clear our minds and we are firm in the belief that an honorable war with Spain would be from many points of view a desirable consummation of our present difficulty.

Mr. Money said he was willing to go to any extent to feed the starving, clothe the naked and relieve the sick upon that island, but he was satisfied no definite results could be obtained by the employment of Cuban alone. He said he was certain that while Wesley was a willing instrument, he was in fact only an instrument in the hands of a higher power—a power that had deliberately determined upon a plan of starvation and extermination. The frightful and inhuman deed had originated in the brain of Canovas, the all-powerful Prime Minister of Spain who preceded Sagasta.

"That plan of reconcentration and starvation and death," declared Mr. Money, "was deliberately planned, with the definite and distinct purpose in view of the destruction of the population that Spain cannot control—a people in whose breast the desire for liberty is strongly implanted as it was in the breasts of our forefathers."

After discussing the situation in Cuba among the reconcentration as he heard it, Mr. Money declared that much time had been wasted in efforts to bring about peace on the island through negotiation and through diplomatic agencies.

Mr. Money referred briefly to the message of the President and to the Maine disaster, and then declared that the debate and the action of congress to wait the slow processes of diplomacy. He had confidence in the American congress. He did not desire to offer tactical opposition to the administration's policy, but for one, he would not abdicate his right to act for himself and for his constituents. He would not support a government, "said he, "which do nothing to tarnish the brilliant lustre of its past. While we do not and shall not ask for the approval of other nations, we will always command their respect. Heavy power, great or small, should interfere with us without our consent and without our approval."

Mr. Mason of Illinois gave notice that he would tomorrow briefly address the senate upon the President's message. When the announcement of Representative Simpkins' death was received from the house, Mr. Hoar presented a resolution, which was adopted. On Mr. Hoar's motion the senate then, at 1.55 p. m., adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The reading of the President's message to the house today was listened to with breathless interest by the members and the spectators in the galleries, which were crowded in like cardines in a box. Just one wave of applause swept from floor to ceiling and then the death of Representative Simpkins of Massachusetts was announced and the house adjourned.

CONGRESSMEN COMMENT

Upon the Message From the President.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Neither

Speaker Reed nor Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the majority, nor Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader of the house, would make any comment on the message. Other members were not so reticent.

Mr. Landis, Republican of Indiana—I am in favor of that proposition that looks to absolute independence and liberty in Cuba. I am opposed to any proposition that does not look to absolute independence and liberty in Cuba. I am in favor of ordering Spain from the western hemisphere, and if she does not go, I am in favor of putting her out. The people demand action. They insist that the President's action to wait and think the time has now come for business, and in my opinion the President and congress will measure equal to the emergency.

Mr. McGuire, Democrat of California—The message really conveys no new information, but simply confirms what has been published apparently semi-officially. The evident purpose of the President's message is to relegate the Maine incident to a subordinate place and to diplomatic adjustment.

Mr. Quigg, Republican of New York, a member of the foreign affairs committee—The facts disclosed in the message are those and only those which have been anticipated and their effect on the public feeling is naturally discounted. The President states them clearly and defines a course which becomes the chief magistrate of a sober, right-thinking and self-confident people. He is acting with good judgment and I am a representative, propose to sustain him. War is hideous and should be resorted to only when no other course is possible in justice and self-respect.

Mr. Livingston, Democrat of Georgia—The message reads like an apology.

Mr. McMillin, Democrat of Kentucky—The message is thoroughly re-committal and does not acquaint congress with the policy of the administration. From the fact that the President simply transmits the findings of the board and notifies us that they have been laid before the Spanish government, I judge that we are expected to do nothing until Spain is heard from.

Representative Warner, Republican of Illinois—The report settled the question beyond cavil that the Maine was blown up by a mine in Spanish waters. The time for talking on our part has passed. We should now act. Representative Ford, Republican of Illinois, a member of the naval affairs committee—The report fails to fix the responsibility, but it will be difficult to make the Americans believe that Spain did not have something to do with it. It armed its vessels with torpedoes, it placed its mine on the broad grounds of immunity.

Mr. Hopkins, Republican of Illinois—I think the next step should be armed intervention. The death of 250,000 under the military order of Spain calls for prompt and decisive action.

Representative Hall, Populist of Iowa—the synopsis of the President's message establishes the fact that the Maine was blown up by a submarine mine, but locates no responsibility. As no power except the Spanish government has a right to place or remove a mine in the harbor, the natural inference is that Spain blew up the ship. The people should demand that Spain negative all responsibility or neglect all such.

Mr. Berry, Democrat of Kentucky—I am more impressed than ever that some one closely allied with the Spanish government has been the mine which destroyed the Maine and sacrificed the lives of our brave sailors.

Representative Lacey, Republican of Iowa—The explosion of a mine or torpedo in such a successful manner under the Maine could only have been accomplished by experts.

COMING SUMMER VISITORS

Mountain Climbing the Popular Fad.

Now that mountain climbing has become society's popular summer fad for affable men and occasionally young women, the Chronicle calls attention to the Sierra mountains in Fresno as a means of rejuvenating health and strength.

The Ridge to the north of Kings River, and the Millwood region to the south of it, offer an ample field and more varied attractions than any other portion of the mountains, though not so well advertised as are more beaten trails. The Indians propose to abandon the conventionalities of society for a time and instead of impeding skirts and cumbersome trunks and camp necessaries, will don bloomers and rapeseed at night "al fresco" in order down steep slopes before roaring fires, and ride horses, and feast on game and glorious scenery throughout the day. The giant forests and vast and varied mountain scenery entrance one, while bracing air and invigorating exercise breed the blood, bounding, clear the brain, stimulate the brain, bring health and vigor to the languid.

Under present conditions the Fresno Sierras are the paradise of mountain climbing, coupling, as they do, the comforts of civilization with the characteristic vicissitudes of pioneer life and all the natural and captivating beauties of primitive forests, noble mountains, winding rivers, crystal lakes and that inspiring sense of freedom alone to be found in mountain wilds. Fresno furnishes the ideal field for a summer's outing under most charming and satisfactory conditions.

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A SPECIAL. Ladies' Tailor-Made Jacket Suits, made of all wool cloth, in black and navy blue. Jacket nicely braided and Skirt lined with a good quality of taffeta, velvet binding, all sizes. Price \$6 50 Per Suit.

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# FINDINGS OF THE COURT

## Maine Destroyed by Submarine Mine.

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

### Deliberate Action Invoked Upon the Facts.

### ALSO SUBMITTED TO SPAIN

And Hope Expressed That a Sense of Justice Will Dictate a Course of Honor on the Part of That Government—Testimony Taken by the Court of Inquiry—Description of the Explosion.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The President today sent the following message to congress:

To the Congress of the United States:

For some time prior to the visit of the Maine to Havana harbor our consular representatives pointed out the advantages to follow a visit of national ships to Cuban waters in examining the residents to the presence of our flag as the symbol of good will and of our ships in the fulfillment of the mission of protection to American interests, even though no immediate need therefor might exist.

Accordingly on the 25th of January last, after a conference with the Spanish Minister, in which the renewal of visits of our war vessels to Spanish waters was discussed and accepted, the principal authorities at Havana were advised of the purposes of this government to resume friendly visits at Cuban ports and with that view the Maine would forthwith call at the port of Havana.

THE MAINE'S RECEPTION AT HAVANA.

This announcement was received by the Spanish government with appreciation of the friendly character of the visit of the Maine and with notification of the intention to return the courtesy by sending Spanish ships to the principal ports of the United States. Meanwhile the Maine entered the port of Havana on the 25th of January, her arrival being marked with no special incident besides the exchange of customary salutes and ceremonial visits.

The Maine continued in the harbor of Havana during the three weeks following her arrival. No appreciable excitement attended her stay; on the contrary a feeling of relief and confidence followed the resumption of the long interrupted friendly intercourse. No noticeable was this immediate effect of her visit that Consul General Lee strongly urged that the ships in Cuban waters should be kept up by retaining the Maine at Havana, or in the event of her recall, by sending another vessel to take her place.

THE EXPLOSION.

At forty minutes past nine, on the evening of the 15th of February, the Maine was destroyed by an explosion, by which the entire forward part of the ship was utterly wrecked. In this catastrophe two officers and 260 of her crew perished, those who were not killed outright by the explosion being pelted between decks by the tangle of the wreckage and drowned by the immediate sinking of the hull. Prompt assistance was rendered by the neighboring vessels anchored in the harbor, and being especially given by the boats of the Spanish cruiser Albatros XIII and the Ward line steamer City of Washington, which lay not very far distant.

The wounded were generously cared for by the authorities of Havana, the hospitals being freely opened to them, while the earliest recovered bodies of the dead were interred by the municipality in the public cemetery of the city. Tributes of grief and sympathy were offered from all official quarters of the island.

AMERICA APPALLED.

The appalling calamity fell upon the people of our country with crushing force and for a brief time an intense excitement prevailed, which, in a community less just and self-controlled than ours, must have led to hasty acts of blind resentment. This spirit, however, soon gave way to the calmer processes of reason and to the resolve to investigate the facts and await the material proof before forming a judgment as to the cause, the responsibility, and, if the facts warranted, the remedy due. This course necessarily recommended itself from the extent to which executive, for only in the light of a dispassionate and certain certainty could it determine the nature and measure of its full duty in the matter.

THE INVESTIGATION.

The usual procedure was followed, as in all cases of casualty or disaster to national vessels or any maritime state. A naval court of inquiry was at once organized, composed of officers well qualified by rank and practical experience to discharge the onerous duty imposed upon them. And by a strong force of wreckers and divers the court proceeded to make a thorough investigation on the spot, employing every available means for the impartial and exact determination of the causes of the explosion. Its operations have been conducted with the utmost deliberation and judgment and, while independently pursued, no source of information was neglected and the fullest opportunity was allowed for simultaneous investigation by the Spanish authorities.

The finding of the court of inquiry

was reached after twenty-three days of continuous labor on the 21st of March, and having been approved on the 22d by the commander-in-chief of the United States naval force on the North Atlantic station, was transmitted to the Executive.

THE COURT'S FINDINGS.

It is herewith laid before congress, together with the voluminous testimony taken before the court. Its purpose is in brief as follows:

When the Maine arrived at Havana she was conducted by the regular government pilot to buoy No. 4, to which she was moored in from five and one-half to six fathoms of water.

The state of discipline on board and the condition of her magazines, coales, bunkers and storage compartments were passed in review, with the conclusion that no indication of any cause for an internal explosion existed in any quarter.

At 8 o'clock in the evening of February 25th everything had been reported secure and all about was quiet.

At forty minutes past 9 the vessel was suddenly destroyed. There were two distinct explosions, with a brief interval between them. The first lifted the forward part of the ship very perceptibly; the second, which was more prolonged, is attributed by the court to the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines.

DIVERS' TESTIMONY.

The evidence of the divers shows that the after part of the ship was practically intact, and that condition remains in very few explosions. The forward part was completely demolished.

Upon the evidence of concurrent external causes the finding of the court is as follows:

At frame 17 the outer shell of the ship, from a point eleven and one-half feet from the middle line of the ship and six feet above the keel, when in its normal position, had been forced up about four feet above the surface of the water; therefore, about thirty-four feet above where it would have had the sunk position.

The outside bottom plating is bent into a reversed "V" shape, the after wing of which, about fifteen feet broad and thirty-two feet in length (from frame 17 to frame 25) is doubled back upon itself against the continuation of the same plating extending forward.

From frame 18 the vertical keel is broken in two and the bent into an angle similar to the angle formed by the outside plating. This break is about six feet below the surface of the water and about thirty feet above its normal position.

"In the opinion of the court this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship, at about frame 18, and somewhat on the port side of the ship."

CONCLUSIONS OF THE COURT.

The conclusions of the court are: That the loss of the Maine was not in any way due to fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or members of the crew.

That the ship was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines.

That no evidence has been obtained fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons.

REPORT COMMUNICATED TO SPAIN.

I have directed that the findings of the court of inquiry and the views of this government thereon be communicated to the government of Her Majesty, the Queen, and I do not permit myself to doubt that the justice of the case of the Spanish nation will dictate a course of action suggested by honor and the friendly relations of the two governments.

It is the duty of the executive to advise congress of the result and in the meantime deliberate consideration is invoked.

WILLIAM McKINLEY, President.  
Executive Mansion, March 28, 1898.

### THE COURT'S FINDINGS.

Loss of the Maine Not Due to the Negligence of Officers or Crew.

The following is the text of the report of the court of inquiry:

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP IOWA,  
FIRST MATE.

Key West, Fla., Monday, March 22, 1898.—After full and mature consideration of all the testimony before it, the court finds as follows:

First—That the United States battleship Maine arrived in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, on the 21st day of January, 1898, and was taken to buoy No. 4, in from five and a half to six fathoms of water by the regular government pilot.

The United States Consul General had notified the authorities at that place, the previous evening, of the intended arrival of the Maine.

Two—The state of discipline on board the Maine was excellent, and all orders and regulations in regard to the care and safety of the ship were strictly carried out.

All ammunition was stored away in accordance with instructions, and proper care was taken whenever ammunition was handled.

Nothing was stored in any one of the magazines or shell rooms which was not permitted to be stored there.

MAGAZINES WERE LOCKED.

The magazines and shell rooms were always locked after having been opened, and after the destruction of the Maine the keys were found in their proper place in the captain's cabin, everything having been reported secure that evening at 8 p.m.

The temperatures of magazines and shell rooms were taken daily and reported. The only magazine which had an undue amount of heat was the after ten inch magazine and that did not explode at the time the Maine was destroyed.

The torpedos war heads were all stored in the after part of the ship under the ward room, and neither caused nor participated in the destruction of the Maine.

The dry gun cotton primers and detonators were stored in the cabin aft and remote from the scene of explosion.

The waste was carefully looked after on board the ship to obviate danger. Special orders in regard to this had been given by the commanding officer.

Variations, dryers, alcohol and all combustibles of this nature were stowed on or above the main deck and could not have had anything to do with the destruction of the Maine.

Medical stores were stowed aft under the ward room and remote from the scene of the explosion.

No dangerous stores of any kind were stowed below in any of the other store rooms.

The coal bunkers were inspected. Of these bunkers adjoining the forward magazines and shell rooms, four were empty, namely: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

A 16 was full of new river coal. This coal had been carefully inspected before receiving it on board.

The bunker in which it was stored was accessible on three sides at all times and the fourth side at this time on account of bunker 15 and 16 being empty.

A 10, had been inspected that day by an engineering officer on duty.

The fire alarms in the bunkers were in working order and there had never been a case of spontaneous combustion of coal on board the Maine.

THE BUNKERS WERE ALL RIGHT.

The two after boilers of the ship were in use at the time of the disaster, but for auxiliary purposes only, with a comparatively low pressure of steam and being tended by a reliable watch. These boilers could not have caused the explosion of the ship.

The forward boilers of the ship have since been found by the divers and are in a fair condition.

On the night of the destruction of the Maine, everything had been reported secure for the night at 8 p.m., by reliable persons, through proper authorities, to the commanding officer.

At two times the Maine was destroyed the ship was quiet, and therefore the least liable to accident caused by movements from loose on board.

Three—The destruction of the Maine occurred at 9:40 p.m. on the 15th day of February, 1898, in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, being at the time moored to the very same buoy to which she had been taken upon her arrival.

There were two explosions of a distinctly different character, a short, but distinct interval between them, and the forward part of the ship was lifted to a marked degree at the time of the first explosion.

The first explosion was more in the nature of a report, like that of a gun, while the second explosion was more prolonged and of greater volume.

The second explosion was, in the opinion of the court, caused by the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of the Maine.

WHAT THE DIVERS FOUND.

Four—The evidence bearing on this, being principally obtained from divers, did not enable the court to form a definite conclusion as to the condition of the wreck, although it was established that the after part of the ship was practically intact, and sank in that condition a very few minutes after the destruction of the forward part.

The following facts in regard to the forward part of the ship are, however, established by the testimony:

That portion of the protected deck which extends from about frame 30 to about frame 41 was blown up and over to port. The main deck, from about frame 30 to about frame 41, was blown up and slightly over to starboard, folding the forward part of the hull superstructure over and on top of the floor part.

This was, in the opinion of the court, caused by the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of the Maine.

Five—At frame 15, the outer shell of the ship from a point eleven and one-half feet from the middle line of the ship and six feet above the keel, when in its normal position, had been forced up about four feet above the surface of the water, therefore about twenty-three feet above where it would have been had the ship sunk uninjured.

The outside bottom plating is bent into a reversed "V" shape, the after wing of which, about fifteen feet broad and thirty-two feet in length (from frame 17 to frame 25) is doubled back upon itself against the continuation of the same plating extending forward.

From 80, the vertical keel is broken in two, and the flat keel bent into an angle similar to the angle formed by the outside bottom plating.

This break is now about six feet below the surface of the water and about thirty feet above its normal position.

In the opinion of the court this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship at about frame 18, and somewhat on the port side of the ship.

Six—The court finds that the loss of the Maine on the occasion named was not in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of officers or members of the crew of said vessel.

Seven—In the opinion of the court the Maine was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines.

Eight—The court has been unable to obtain evidence fixing the responsibility of the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons.

(Signed) W. T. SAMMONS, Captain U.S.N., President.

A. A. MARK, U.S.N. Commander, Judge Advocate.

The court having finished the inquiry it was ordered to make, adjourned at 11 a.m. to await the action of the convening authority.

These Are Shoe Values Which Are Destined to Bring Us a Big Trade Throughout the San Joaquin Valley.

# Our Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoe Department

Is ready for your inspection. We have spared no efforts in getting the very best grades of Footwear to be had anywhere throughout the United States for the money. All our goods were bought with one aim in view, to give our patrons latest styles and best of wearing qualities, which we will sell at LOWEST OF PRICES. In order to bring this new department prominently before the purchasing public of Fresno and vicinity we will have an INTRODUCTORY SALE OF LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES for the week COMMENCING

Monday, March 28th,

and on inspection of Our Shoes and the Prices we have marked 'em at, the most critical buyer will admit they're the very BEST VALUES ever known or seen hereabouts for the money. Read 'em; they're all big money-savers for you:

Ladies' Button and Lace Dongola Shoes, patent tip, coin toe, fair stitch. \$1.50 value, for this week.....	\$1 00	Misses' and Children's Fine Quality Real Dongola and Russel Tan Goat Sunday Wearing Shoes. Sizes 1 1/2 to 2, regular \$1.50 value, for this week.....	\$1 15	Ladies' Oxford Ties, black and tan, patent tip, new coin ties, regular \$1.00 value, this week yours at.....	65c
Ladies' Fine Dongola and Russel Tan Dress Shoes, heel and spring heel, patent and leather tip, coin toes, \$2.00 value, for this week.....	\$1 35	Sizes 2 to 5, regular \$1.25 value, for this week at.....	85c	Ladies' Oxford Ties, black and tan, nobby styles, splendid weavers, very fashionable, regular \$1.25 value, this week yours at.....	85c
Ladies' Genuine French Kid Dress Shoes, russel and black, button and lace, latest style toes, \$2.75 value, for this week.....	\$1 75	Sizes 2 to 5, regular \$1.00 value, for this week at.....	45c	Ladies' Oxford Ties, in tan only, patent tip and patent foxing, the swiftest shoe ever seen at a low price, regular \$2.00 value, this week yours at.....	\$1 15
Ladies' Extra Fine Quality Brazilian Dongola Kid Dress Shoes, lundson and best weaver in America for the money, \$3.00 value, for this week.....	\$2 00	This line of shoes are solid leather throughout, comfort, inner and outer sole, and will give the children grand service.		Ladies' Southern Ties, in black and tan, made of the finest French kid, the best fitting and neatest low cut made in the country, regular \$3.00 value, this week yours at.....	\$1 75
Ladies' Nobby Tan Vesting Top Shoes, the swiftest thing in shoeing, \$3.00 value, for this week.....	\$2 00	Misses' and Children's Best Quality Pebble Grain School Shoes, leather tip, Monarch heel protector, double back stay, button or lace.		Ladies' Strap Sandals in black and tan, splendid quality goat, styles long, a beautiful and comfortable low cut, regular \$1.25 value, this week yours at.....	85c
Ladies' Glove Grain Common Sense Toe Shoes, a splendid article of footgear for ordinary wear, regular \$2 value, this week.....	\$1 15	Sizes 1 1/2 to 2, regular \$1.00 value, for this week at.....	85c	Ladies' Three Point and Opera Toe Shoes, made of genuine goat stock, solid leather counter, inner and outer sole, regular \$1.25 value, for this week yours at.....	85c
		Sizes 2 to 5, regular \$1.25 value, for this week at.....	75c		

WE HAVE ALL SIZES IN EVERY LINE QUOTED. We wish to particularly impress on everybody that the above lines of Shoes are ALL EXTRAORDINARY GOOD QUALITIES OF FOOT-GEAR. We would not keep a shoddy shoe in our store. We're going to build up our trade on meritorious goods; therefore, you will find NO TRASHY SHOES in our establishment.

We have an endless variety of other lines of LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES too numerous to mention. All we ask, come and see OUR OFFERINGS.



Every One That Trades With Us Likes Our Style, Because We Have One Price to All.

Our Low Prices Is the Magnet That Brings the People to Us.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS AND SHOERS AND MONEY-SAVERS OF THE MASSES

BRANCH—SAN FRANCISCO. 1 STREET, FRESNO, CAL. BRANCH—SAN BERNARDINO.

Country Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

## That Pet Garden



Of years you need spading, the vines need trimming and fences and all out of doors put in order. You will probably need new tools—Spades, Rakes, Shovels, Trowels, Lawn Mowers, Hoes and Wheelbarrows or anything necessary for use in the hardware line. Then don't want to call on us and get the best that is made.

## Barrett-Hicks Co.

on stock on credit and in cash, we are addressing the STUART CO., Marshall, Mich.

## BOOK FREE

DR. GILSTRAP, DENTIST, The Famous Tooth Extractor.

Will be at Selma May 6th and 7th; 1025 1/2 St., Fresno, May 9th, 10th, 11th

## DIRECT TO Cook's Inlet.

The new and elegant steamer Samoa will leave San Francisco about the 15TH OF APRIL

For the Inlet gold fields. For particulars as to freight and passage apply to FRANK DUSY, Selma, within the next ten days.

## Visit DR. JORDAN'S Great Museum of Anatomy

DR. JORDAN'S Great Museum of Anatomy is now open to the public. It is the largest of its kind in the world.

## Yan Gen Moto \$500

See my bicycle and you will be convinced that it is the best made in the world. It is the only one of its kind in the city.

## REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE.

W. M. Barr, SANGER, CAL., NOTARY PUBLIC.

GILT EDGE LUNCH COUNTER. 102 1/2 Street, for the BEST 15 CENT MEAL IN TOWN. OREGON SCHOLING, Prop.

## Fresno Planing Mill

—AND— Furniture Factory.

Sash, Moulding, Doors, Brackets, Windows and Blinds, Counters, Shelving and Office Furniture a specialty.

SOUTH 1 STREET. W. H. HOLLENBECK.

## DON'T FORGET BONNELL & FLANNAGAN

—WILL BUY YOUR— FURNITURE & HOUSEHOLD GOODS

And supply all your wants in that line cheaper than any house in Fresno.

944 and 950 I Street.

## FRESNO CITY STEAM DYE

—AND— Carpet Cleaning Works.

The only GENUINE STEAM DYE Works in Fresno. Opened Cor. I and Fresno streets. Established 1885. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed in every respect. Ladies' garments dyed unriped. 116 1/2 Street, corner of Fresno. Telephone Red No. 112.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON Monday, the 28th day of March, 1898, at 10 o'clock a.m. of that day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Fresno, county of Fresno, state of California, under and by virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the commissioners appointed to sell the homestead property, owned by the Superior court of the state of California, in and for the said county of Fresno, upon a judgment of said court entered on the 15th day of March, 1898, in a civil action, wherein the San Francisco Savings Union, a corporation, is plaintiff, and A. H. Corwin and others are defendants, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in United States gold coin, the following described piece or parcel of land (or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment), situate, lying and being in said county of Fresno, state of California, to-wit:

Acres in the official posts and system of surveys of the government of the United States, in township fourteen (14) north, range twenty-two (22) east, Monte Diablo base and meridian of section thirty-two (32), the northeast quarter (25 1/4), containing one hundred and sixty (60) acres of land, more or less, together with all water, water rights and privileges appurtenant thereto and all easements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

CHARLES H. MILLER, Commissioner.











FINDINGS OF  
THE COURT

(Continued from page 2.)

The testimony of Captain Sigbee is of the greatest importance and perhaps is of more general interest than that of any other man called. With great care and minutely the management of the ship, how she was handled, how she sailed into Havana, and what he knew about it, and in fact every point upon which the government and the country desire to be informed.

Nothing in Captain Sigbee's report shows that the charge was changed or that it was considered dangerous by anyone.

Second in importance to the testimony of Captain Sigbee is that of Eugene Powell, who had charge of the divers and is from day to day witness to the divers found. This officer was minutely informed as to the construction of the Maine and everything about her. His testimony was to a certain extent technical, bearing upon the construction of the ship, her plates, etc., but it was from these plates and this technical knowledge that he was able to declare that the explosion took place from the outside.

The divers, Morgan, Olsen and Smith, all contributed important evidence. They testified that the plates were bent inward on the bottom port side and outward on the starboard side.

Nothing in the testimony fixes the responsibility, but although conspiracy is apparent, no knowledge of the plotting of a mine is shown. Captain Sigbee states that a somewhat bitter feeling existed against the American ship and Americans generally, and a witness, whose name is suppressed, tells of hearing a conversation among Spanish officers and a citizen indicating a foreknowledge of the destruction of the Maine by intention to blow her up. An official of the American consulate told of information received anonymously leading to show that a conspiracy existed, but nothing is definitely stated which fixes any responsibility upon Spain or her subjects.

THE EXPLOSION DESCRIBED.

Private William Anthony of the United States marine corps, whose comrades at the time of the explosion in reporting to Captain Sigbee has become the theme of admiration throughout the world, testified that he had the watch from 8 to 11 o'clock on the night of the explosion.

"There was no dull that day and it was not necessary to open the magazine. In response to questions Anthony told his story.

"I was standing on the main deck just outside the door on the starboard side. I first noticed a trembling and buckling of the decks and then this prolonged roar—not a short report, but a prolonged roar. The sparrows were spread and where the wine awning and the quarter deck awning should join there was a space of at least 18 inches. I looked out and saw an immense sheet of flame, and then I started toward the cabin."

"Did you notice any perceptible list to the ship at the first shock?"

"At the first shock the ship instantly—that is the quarter-deck where I was standing—dipped forward and to port just like that (indicating it). It appeared to me like a list, but it was not a list (indicating) and swung forward and then over to port."

Witness said the upheaval of the flames he saw was full forward. It must have been forward of the superstructure. It could see the debris going up with it. It did not know what it was, but he saw firebrands going up.

"Was it on the port or starboard side?"

"It looked more to port than it did to starboard. It looked like it covered the whole ship. It was an immense glare that illuminated the whole harbor at the moment, as much as I could see for the swirling."

"Did you see any water with it?"

"I did not see that, sir. I started for the cabin at once."

## Superior Court Notes.

The following business was transacted in the Superior Court yesterday.

GEORGE JUDGE MURPHY, DEPARTMENT 1.

George McCullough vs. E. O. Winchell et al.; demurrer confessed and ten days granted to amend.

R. O. Lytle vs. R. B. Perrin; motion to strike out certain one week.

G. A. Newman vs. Aaron Anderson et al.; default of all defendants entered and dismissed as to fictitious defendants, judgment ordered on mortgage for \$700 and attorney's fee of \$50 entered, J. E. Faber appointed commissioner to sell.

People vs. Edward J. Robinson; defendant arraigned, pleaded not guilty, trial set for April 30.

People vs. Wm. De LaHunt; trial set for April 26th.

Geo. Cosgrave vs. W. J. Robinson et al.; default entered, judgment on mortgage for \$323.93, Roy Woldenberg appointed commissioner to sell.

Geo. H. Moller vs. Cotting Fruit Packing Company; demurrer overruled, ten days to answer.

Matia P. Thompson vs. B. T. Alford et al.; motion to fix time for Dollie E. Alford to plead, defendant objects on the ground that case is still in the Supreme Court, objection sustained.

Rebecca A. Kewell vs. Henry Pew et al.; continued to 10 a.m. today.

In re insolvency of Albert Wiener; petition to sell accounts granted.

In re estate of Christian Striker; sale of personal property approved.

In re estate of W. R. Catlin; petition for letters of administration granted to L. H. Church, Public Administrator.

Miss Florence Peters' Funeral.

Miss Florence Peters, a daughter of Alexander Peters of Fresno, died on Friday night, the 26th of March, after a long and painful sickness, which was endured with great patience and courage. The many friends who attended the funeral of this lovely girl of seventeen years was sufficient proof of the high esteem in which she was held. The funeral exercises were conducted both in the English and the Armenian languages. Much sympathy was expressed for the father and mother, brother and sisters and other relatives of the family. The long retinue of carriages, slowly following the hearse bearing the casket to its resting place, was very impressive. The closing exercises were held at the grave, which was surrounded by about 250 friends. Kindly hands completely covered the sacred spot with flowers.

It Was a Mistake.

The arrest of Walter Weaver of Fresno by the Stanislaus county authorities last week was wholly unwarranted, being the result of mistaken identity. It was clearly established that Weaver had no knowledge whatsoever of the charge on which he was arrested.

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

A Critic Who Says That It Has Lowered the Standard of Art.

Has photography accomplished anything? Yes; it has cheapened art greatly. It has lowered the standard with the public that instinctively prefers the human and the machine made and the artistic. It has reduced the artist to a demoralizing struggle with the amateur simply to get his bread and butter. In the beginning of the century England was celebrated for its beautiful illustrated books, in which the greatest artists, engravers and printers collaborated to produce a perfect whole. Today the place of these books has been taken by The Strand Magazine and The Sketch, thanks to the services of photography. In the making of books, however, the tendency has always been toward the survival of the cheapest, and the cheapest—usually the newest—has always interested artists for awhile, though for other reasons than its cheapness.

Steel engravings succumbed before wood engraving and lithography, and they, in turn, have succumbed to the cheapness of the process man. In many ways until lately process was a great advance upon any other form of reproduction. Now process book makers are mostly photographers, who are killing each other in the race for cheapness. I do not want any one to think I would imply that photography is not useful to the artist. On the contrary, it is, and especially in illustration, since it preserves the illustrator's original design for him. It enables the architect to get, at small expense and without the trouble of getting to see and draw them, bits of detail in foreign lands, though this is a questionable advantage. The world's greatest architects managed very well without it. One critic has said that if photographers would turn their attention to the recording of historic events, like the jubilee, or of vanishing buildings, they could do an immense service to art. In one way this is true, in another it is not.

Surely this critic would be the last to suggest that the cinematographic "pictures"—the whole 22,000 of them, shown at the Empire, I think—are equal to a photograph of a procession by Chippendale, painted centuries before we had any photographs. No doubt 22,000 artists would be required to secure as many views of the jubilee procession as were obtained by the cinematograph, and their employment might have been too much of a good thing. But if, say, half a dozen accomplished artists had been commissioned and allowed to do what they wanted, might we not have had a record of some artistic importance? As to the photographing of old buildings, which would the architect rather have—can a thing by Phidias or a photograph by one of the most revolutionary of the Salon photographers?—Joseph Pennell in Contemporary Review.

Why They Cherish.

Dr. Whewell, master of Trinity college, Cambridge, was a great but unpopular man. When he entered the seminary house, it was the ill-mannered practice of the undergraduates to begin a loud and continuous whistle.

"How this outraged I do not know," writes Dean Farrar in his book "Men I Have Known." "There were two legends about it. One was that it intimated that the master would have to whistle for a bishopric; the other—equally absurd—was that when some one had asked him how to pronounce his name he had said, 'You must whistle your name as if you were going to whistle.'"

But under the rough manners of the students there was genuine goodness of heart. Dr. Whewell's wife died. He had been tenderly devoted to her, and when he attended chapel after her death the undergraduates were touched by his "old man's anguish and a strong man's tears."

"When next he entered the seminary house," writes Dean Farrar, "there was dead silence. For the first time for I know not how many years not a whistle was heard, and then a moment afterwards by spontaneous impulse the whole crowded mass of undergraduates in the gallery burst into a loud and long continued cheer. It was not astonishing that such a proof of sympathy should move the heart of the great master; but that the tears should run down his cheeks, I do not think that he was ever whitened at again."

## A Great Awakening.

"Richard, why do you wish to stay at home this evening? You promised that when we were married you would go to church with me every Sunday evening."

"Well, my dear, I have been keeping my word."

"But this is only the third Sunday. I think you ought to tell me frankly why you do not wish to go. Is it that you have ceased to love me so soon?"

"No, Susan, it isn't that at all. The fact is, I can't stand your favorite preacher; he is too dull for me."

"Too dull, Richard? Why, the reverend gentleman is regarded as a great revivalist!"

"H'm, yes, I have noticed that there is always a great awakening after his sermons."

Then she began to cry, and he had to go to pacify her.—Penny's Weekly.

## Why the Blind Do Not Smoke.

A peculiarity about blind people is that there is seldom one of them who smokes. Soldiers and sailors accustomed to smoking and who have lost their sight in action continue to smoke for a short time, but soon give up the habit. They say it gives them no pleasure when they cannot see the smoke, and some have said that they cannot taste the smoke unless they see it.—New York Ledger.

## Coptic Superstition.

"The Coptic Christians believe that on Christmas eve the nature of every savage beast is tamed; that children may play with a lion, and that all venomous reptiles lose their power to harm."

## For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. WILSON'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children's teething. It soothes the child, settles the rumors, always all cures who colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

## For the Sweet Lunch and glass of beer to the Tivoli.

Slater rubs books good as new.

Sheet Music neatly bound at Slater's.

The Tivoli is the only place in Fresno to get the genuine Tivoli female.

Norman makes wheels to order.

## Fruit and Grain Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—The following are prices furnished by the San Francisco Fruit Exchange. Jobbing.

DRYED FRUIT.

New crop in carload—Apples 5¢ to 7¢ per pound for Royal, 7¢ for Moorpark; prunes, carloads, 40-50¢; 50-60¢; 60-70¢; 70-80¢; 80-90¢; 90-100¢; 100-110¢; 110-120¢; 120-130¢; 130-140¢; 140-150¢; 150-160¢; 160-170¢; 170-180¢; 180-190¢; 190-200¢; 200-210¢; 210-220¢; 220-230¢; 230-240¢; 240-250¢; 250-260¢; 260-270¢; 270-280¢; 280-290¢; 290-300¢; 300-310¢; 310-320¢; 320-330¢; 330-340¢; 340-350¢; 350-360¢; 360-370¢; 370-380¢; 380-390¢; 390-400¢; 400-410¢; 410-420¢; 420-430¢; 430-440¢; 440-450¢; 450-460¢; 460-470¢; 470-480¢; 480-490¢; 490-500¢; 500-510¢; 510-520¢; 520-530¢; 530-540¢; 540-550¢; 550-560¢; 560-570¢; 570-580¢; 580-590¢; 590-600¢; 600-610¢; 610-620¢; 620-630¢; 630-640¢; 640-650¢; 650-660¢; 660-670¢; 670-680¢; 680-690¢; 690-700¢; 700-710¢; 710-720¢; 720-730¢; 730-740¢; 740-750¢; 750-760¢; 760-770¢; 770-780¢; 780-790¢; 790-800¢; 800-810¢; 810-820¢; 820-830¢; 830-840¢; 840-850¢; 850-860¢; 860-870¢; 870-880¢; 880-890¢; 890-900¢; 900-910¢; 910-920¢; 920-930¢; 930-940¢; 940-950¢; 950-960¢; 960-970¢; 970-980¢; 980-990¢; 990-1000¢; 1000-1010¢; 1010-1020¢; 1020-1030¢; 1030-1040¢; 1040-1050¢; 1050-1060¢; 1060-1070¢; 1070-1080¢; 1080-1090¢; 1090-1100¢; 1100-1110¢; 1110-1120¢; 1120-1130¢; 1130-1140¢; 1140-1150¢; 1150-1160¢; 1160-1170¢; 1170-1180¢; 1180-1190¢; 1190-1200¢; 1200-1210¢; 1210-1220¢; 1220-1230¢; 1230-1240¢; 1240-1250¢; 1250-1260¢; 1260-1270¢; 1270-1280¢; 1280-1290¢; 1290-1300¢; 1300-1310¢; 1310-1320¢; 1320-1330¢; 1330-1340¢; 1340-1350¢; 1350-1360¢; 1360-1370¢; 1370-1380¢; 1380-1390¢; 1390-1400¢; 1400-1410¢; 1410-1420¢; 1420-1430¢; 1430-1440¢; 1440-1450¢; 1450-1460¢; 1460-1470¢; 1470-1480¢; 1480-1490¢; 1490-1500¢; 1500-1510¢; 1510-1520¢; 1520-1530¢; 1530-1540¢; 1540-1550¢; 1550-1560¢; 1560-1570¢; 1570-1580¢; 1580-1590¢; 1590-1600¢; 1600-1610¢; 1610-1620¢; 1620-1630¢; 1630-1640¢; 1640-1650¢; 1650-1660¢; 1660-1670¢; 1670-1680¢; 1680-1690¢; 1690-1700¢; 1700-1710¢; 1710-1720¢; 1720-1730¢; 1730-1740¢; 1740-1750¢; 1750-1760¢; 1760-1770¢; 1770-1780¢; 1780-1790¢; 1790-1800¢; 1800-1810¢; 1810-1820¢; 1820-1830¢; 1830-1840¢; 1840-1850¢; 1850-1860¢; 1860-1870¢; 1870-1880¢; 1880-1890¢; 1890-1900¢; 1900-1910¢; 1910-1920¢; 1920-1930¢; 1930-1940¢; 1940-1950¢; 1950-1960¢; 1960-1970¢; 1970-1980¢; 1980-1990¢; 1990-2000¢; 2000-2010¢; 2010-2020¢; 2020-2030¢; 2030-2040¢; 2040-2050¢; 2050-2060¢; 2060-2070¢; 2070-2080¢; 2080-2090¢; 2090-2100¢; 2100-2110¢; 2110-2120¢; 2120-2130¢; 2130-2140¢; 2140-2150¢; 2150-2160¢; 2160-2170¢; 2170-2180¢; 2180-2190¢; 2190-2200¢; 2200-2210¢; 2210-2220¢; 2220-2230¢; 2230-2240¢; 2240-2250¢; 2250-2260¢; 2260-2270¢; 2270-2280¢; 2280-2290¢; 2290-2300¢; 2300-2310¢; 2310-2320¢; 2320-2330¢; 2330-2340¢; 2340-2350¢; 2350-2360¢; 2360-2370¢; 2370-2380¢; 2380-2390¢; 2390-2400¢; 2400-2410¢; 2410-2420¢; 2420-2430¢; 2430-2440¢; 2440-2450¢; 2450-2460¢; 2460-2470¢; 2470-2480¢; 2480-2490¢; 2490-2500¢; 2500-2510¢; 2510-2520¢; 2520-2530¢; 2530-2540¢; 2540-2550¢; 2550-2560¢; 2560-2570¢; 2570-2580¢; 2580-2590¢; 2590-2600¢; 2600-2610¢; 2610-2620¢; 2620-2630¢; 2630-2640¢; 2640-2650¢; 2650-2660¢; 2660-2670¢; 2670-2680¢; 2680-2690¢; 2690-2700¢; 2700-2710¢; 2710-2720¢; 2720-2730¢; 2730-2740¢; 2740-2750¢; 2750-2760¢; 2760-2770¢; 2770-2780¢; 2780-2790¢; 2790-2800¢; 2800-2810¢; 2810-2820¢; 2820-2830¢; 2830-2840¢; 2840-2850¢; 2850-2860¢; 2860-2870¢; 2870-2880¢; 2880-2890¢; 2890-2900¢; 2900-2910¢; 2910-2920¢; 2920-2930¢; 2930-2940¢; 2940-2950¢; 2950-2960¢; 2960-2970¢; 2970-2980¢; 2980-2990¢; 2990-3000¢; 3000-3010¢; 3010-3020¢; 3020-3030¢; 3030-3040¢; 3040-3050¢; 3050-3060¢; 3060-3070¢; 3070-3080¢; 3080-3090¢; 3090-3100¢; 3100-3110¢; 3110-3120¢; 3120-3130¢; 3130-3140¢; 3140-3150¢; 3150-3160¢; 3160-3170¢; 3170-3180¢; 3180-3190¢; 3190-3200¢; 3200-3210¢; 3210-3220¢; 3220-3230¢; 3230-3240¢; 3240-3250¢; 3250-3260¢; 3260-3270¢; 3270-3280¢; 3280-3290¢; 3290-3300¢; 3300-3310¢; 3310-3320¢; 3320-3330¢; 3330-3340¢; 3340-3350¢; 3350-3360¢; 3360-3370¢; 3370-3380¢; 3380-3390¢; 3390-3400¢; 3400-3410¢; 3410-3420¢; 3420-3430¢; 3430-3440¢; 3440-3450¢; 3450-3460¢; 3460-3470¢; 3470-3480¢; 3480-3490¢; 3490-3500¢; 3500-3510¢; 3510-3520¢; 3520-3530¢; 3530-3540¢; 3540-3550¢; 3550-3560¢; 3560-3570¢; 3570-3580¢; 3580-3590¢; 3590-3600¢; 3600-3610¢; 3610-3620¢; 3620-3630¢; 3630-3640¢; 3640-3650¢; 3650-3660¢; 3660-3670¢; 3670-3680¢; 3680-3690¢; 3690-3700¢; 3700-3710¢; 3710-3720¢; 3720-3730¢; 3730-3740¢; 3740-3750¢; 3750-3760¢; 3760-3770¢; 3770-3780¢; 3780-3790¢; 3790-3800¢; 3800-3810¢; 3810-3820¢; 3820-3830¢; 3830-3840¢; 3840-3850¢; 3850-3860¢; 3860-3870¢; 3870-3880¢; 3880-3890¢; 3890-3900¢; 3900-3910¢; 3910-3920¢; 3920-3930¢; 3930-3940¢; 3940-3950¢; 3950-3960¢; 3960-3970¢; 3970-3980¢; 3980-3990¢; 3990-4000¢; 4000-4010¢; 4010-4020¢; 4020-4030¢; 4030-4040¢; 4040-4050¢; 4050-4060¢; 4060-4070¢; 4070-4080¢; 4080-4090¢; 4090-4100¢; 4100-4110¢; 4110-4120¢; 4120-4130¢; 4130-4140¢; 4140-4150¢; 4150-4160¢; 4160-4170¢; 4170-4180¢; 4180-4190¢; 4190-4200¢; 4200-4210¢; 4210-4220¢; 4220-4230¢; 4230-4240¢; 4240-4250¢; 4250-4260¢; 4260-4270¢; 4270-4280¢; 4280-4290¢; 4290-4300¢; 4300-4310¢; 4310-4320¢; 4320-4330¢; 4330-4340¢; 4340-4350¢; 4350-4360¢; 4360-4370¢; 4370-4380¢; 4380-4390¢; 4390-4400¢; 4400-4410¢; 4410-4420¢; 4420-4430¢; 4430-4440¢; 4440-4450¢; 4450-4460¢; 4460-4470¢; 4470-4480¢; 4480-4490¢; 4490-4500¢; 4500-4510¢; 4510-4520¢; 4520-4530¢; 4530-4540¢; 4540-4550¢; 4550-4560¢; 4560-4570¢; 4570-4580¢; 4580-4590¢; 4590-4600¢; 4600-4610¢; 4610-4620¢; 4620-4630¢; 4630-4640¢; 4640-4650¢; 4650-4660¢; 4660-4670¢; 4670-4680¢; 4680-4690¢; 4690-4700¢; 4700-4710¢; 4710-4720¢; 4720-4730¢; 4730-4740¢; 4740-4750¢; 4750-4760¢; 4760-4770¢; 4770-4780¢; 4780-4790¢; 4790-4800¢; 4800-4810¢; 4810-4820¢; 4820-4830¢; 4830-4840¢; 4840-4850¢; 4850-4860¢; 4860-4870¢; 4870-4880¢; 4880-4890¢; 4890-4900¢; 4900-4910¢; 4910-4920¢; 4920-4930¢; 4930-4940¢; 4940-4950¢; 4950-4960¢; 4960-4970¢; 4970-4980¢; 4980-4990¢; 4990-5000¢; 5000-5010¢; 5010-5020¢; 5020-5030¢; 5030-5040¢; 5040-5050¢; 5050-5060¢; 5060-5070¢; 5070-5080¢; 5080-5090¢; 5090-5100¢; 5100-5110¢; 5110-5120¢; 5120-5130¢; 5130-5140¢; 5140-5150¢; 5150-5160¢; 5160-5170¢; 5170-5180¢; 5180-5190¢; 5190-5200¢; 5200-5210¢; 5210-5220¢; 5220-5230¢; 5230-5240¢; 5240-5250¢; 5250-5260¢; 5260-5270¢; 5270-5280¢; 5280-5290¢; 5290-5300¢; 5300-5310¢; 5310-5320¢; 5320-5330¢; 5330-5340¢; 5340-5350¢; 5350-5360¢; 5360-5370¢; 5370-5380¢; 5380-5390¢; 5390-5400¢; 5400-5410¢; 5410-5420¢; 5420-5430¢; 5430-5440¢; 5440-5450¢; 5450-5460¢; 5460-5470¢; 5470-5480¢; 5480-5490¢; 5490-5500¢; 5500-5510¢; 5510-5520¢; 5520-5530¢; 5530-5540¢; 5540-5550¢; 5550-5560¢; 5560-5570¢; 5570-5580¢; 5580-5590¢; 5590-5600¢; 5600-5610¢; 5610-5620¢; 5620-5630¢; 5630-5640¢; 5640-5650¢; 5650-5660¢; 5660-5670¢; 5670-5680¢; 5680-5690¢; 5690-5700¢; 5700-5710¢; 5710-5720¢; 5720-5730¢; 5730-5740¢; 5740-5750¢; 5750-5760¢; 5760-5770¢; 5770-5780¢; 5780-5790¢; 5790-5800¢; 5800-5810¢; 5810-5820¢; 5820-5830¢; 5830-5840¢; 5840-5850¢; 5850-5860¢; 5860-5870¢; 5870-5880¢; 5880-5890¢; 5890-5900¢; 5900-5910¢; 5910-5920¢; 5920-5930¢; 5930-5940¢; 5940-5950¢; 5950-5960¢; 5960-5970¢; 5970-5980¢; 5980-5990¢; 5990-6000¢; 6000-6010¢; 6010-6020¢; 6020-6030¢; 6030-6040¢; 6040-6050¢; 6050-6060¢; 6060-6070¢; 6070-6080¢; 6080-6090¢; 6090-6100¢; 6100-6110¢; 6110-6120¢; 6120-6130¢; 6130-6140¢; 6140-6150¢; 6150-6160¢; 6160-6170¢; 6170-6180¢; 6180-6190¢; 6190-6200¢; 6200-6210¢; 6210-6220¢; 6220-6230¢; 6230-6240¢; 6240-6250¢; 6250-6260¢; 6260-6270¢; 6270-6280¢; 6280-6290¢; 6290-6300¢; 6300-6310¢; 6310-6320¢; 6320-6330¢; 6330-6340¢; 6340-6350¢; 6350-6360¢; 6360-6370¢; 6370-6380¢; 6380-6390¢; 6390-6400¢; 6400-6410¢; 6410-6420¢; 6420-6430¢; 6430-6440¢; 6440-6450¢; 6450-6460¢; 6460-6470¢; 6470-6480¢; 6480-6490¢; 6490-6500¢; 6500-6510¢; 6510-6520¢; 6

## SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

### Virtual Dressing and Learning

**NATIONAL BUILDING AND LOAN**  
**ASSOCIATION**

OF Fresno, California.	
BALANCE OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1952:	
RECEIPTS:	
Installments from all sources.....	\$21,716.50
Notes payable (money borrowed).....	10,500.00
Interest from borrowers.....	20,538.71
Reimbursements from borrowers.....	2,650.00
Fines and late charges fees.....	58.50
Transfer from 1951.....	8,120.00
Cash on hand at last report.....	5,704.05
Total.....	90.00
Total receipts for year.....	\$81,617.54
DISBURSEMENTS:	
Mortgage loans.....	\$17,975.00
Interest on bills payable.....	10,000.00
General expenses.....	551.35
Interest on bills purchased.....	723.00
Mortgage taxes.....	1,630.55
Interest on loans.....	1,807.00
Interest on bills purchased.....	1,000.00
Refund on surrendered stock.....	1,431.43
Interest on bonds.....	1,000.00
Cash on hand.....	1,131.19
Total disbursements.....	\$81,617.54
Profit and loss for year ending March 31, 1952:	
EXPENSES:	
Interest from borrowers.....	\$19,551.51
Refund from borrowers.....	2,758.00
Interest on bonds.....	65.00
Transfer.....	42.90

	86 00
	\$11,190 51
EXPENDITURES:	
Interest paid on advances	\$101 29
General expenses	181 98
Delinquency taxes	11,657 52
Interest paid on refunded loans	1,000 00
General expenses unpaid	621 83
Reserve fund	1,103 72
Balance not profit	8,320 00
	\$14,199 54
ASSETS:	
Corrigible loans	\$12,175 00
Loans in arrears	112 00
Interest in arrears	207 70
Interest on loans	1,010 25
Loan on hand	1,140 32
	\$14,645 27
Total assets	\$14,645 27
LIABILITIES:	
Stock, 1st series	\$91,120 89
Stock, 2nd series	6,587 56
Stock, 3rd series	1,000 00
Stock, 4th series	1,353 72

stock, 4th series	17,217
stock, 7th series	9,910.40
stock, 12th series	1,545.21
stock, 14th series	2,129.05
stock, 16th series	725.31
stock, 17th series	1,176.00
stock, 18th series	658.12
stock, 19th series	621.85
stock, 20th series	2,371.18
Guerra fund	\$124,564.29

We, the undersigned committee appointed by the Board of Directors to examine the books and accounts of the Secretary of the association, have to submit our report.

We have carefully checked the books, the issue of stock, and have also examined the securities, franchises, and other financial documents, and by the inspection of which we have found correct.

And the book value of the various shares at this time to be as follows:

first series	\$193.56
second series	97.67
third series	99.51
fourth series	146.63
fifth series	102.04
sixth series	52.01
seventh series	68.81
eighth series	104.84
ninth series	70.17
tenth series	13.46
eleventh series	13.46
twelfth series	6.19

We recommend the following surrender:

First series.....	92.50
Second series.....	75.00
Third series.....	68.75
Fourth series.....	48.75
Fifth series.....	63.25
Sixth series.....	36.00
Seventh series.....	31.25
Eighth series.....	31.00
Ninth series.....	18.50
Tenth series.....	12.00
Eleventh series.....	12.00
Twelfth series.....	0.00

Respectfully submitted,  
 Louis K. BERNHARDT,  
 D. J. GUGERMEIER,  
 J. L. ANDERSON.

**Sumsion.**  
 No. 526, Dept. 2.  
 In the Superior Court of the County of Fresno,  
 State of California.  
 Louis Bernstein, Plaintiff, vs. Alexander Lind,  
 Defendant.  
 William Worman, administrator of the Estate  
 of Louis Bernstein, Decedent.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

in and to said mortgagor pretexts, and to other and further relief, as will appear more fully by reference to said complaint.

And you are hereby notified that unless you do appear and answer the said complaint as where required, plaintiff will cause your default to be duly entered and take judgment against you for said sum of \$184, together with interest, costs and attorney's fees, the amount demanded in said complaint as aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior court of the county of Fresno, State of California, this 18th day of February, 1894.

By W. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk.  
Frank H. Short, Attorney for Plaintiff. 119

PROPOSALS ARE WANTED FOR TAKING the school census of the city of Wheeling School District. Bids must be in the hands of the secretary on or before 5 o'clock p. m., March 30, 1935. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

W. H. H. S. L. L. ROUSE Secretary.



# BIG CUT

**Crockery. Chinaware.**

<b>DINNER SET</b>	50 pieces complete, Carminion decoration,	<b>\$3 50</b>	Per Set.
<b>DINNER SET</b>	50 pieces complete, Light Gray Border,	<b>\$4 50</b>	Per Set.
<b>DINNER SET</b>	50 pieces complete, Wild Flower and Gold Trimmings,	<b>\$4 75</b>	Per Set.
<b>DINNER SET</b>	50 pieces complete, Bell Flower and Gold Trimmings,	<b>\$5 75</b>	Per Set.
<b>100 PIECE SET</b>	<b>\$6 85 \$7 90 \$8 85 \$9 90</b>		Per Set.

**ELITE**  
**LIMOGES**

*French Chinaware*  
*A Specialty.*

Plates, Plaques, Trays, Salads, Preserves, Fruits, Cups and  
Saucers, fancy dishes of every description.  
Genuine Blue and Green Delft China, very latest out, at lowest  
prices—10c. 12 1/2c. 15c. 17 1/2c. 20c. 25c. 30c. 35c. 40c. 50c. each.

BETTER SEE US IF YOU  
NEED DISHES.

**Great American Importing Tea Co.**  
1149 J STREET, FRESNO.

**EBSTER BROS.** Drugs, Patent Medicines, Articles, Perfumes. Ever usually carried in a first Drug Store. Physicians Prescriptions accurately filled.

**THE DRUGGISTS, CORNER MADISON AND K STREETS.**

[illegible]

**THE ADVENT OF SP**

Ushers in the cycling season, and that would enjoy the benefits of it and exercise should neglect to see Light Bicycles. They are the best made, and cannot be excelled for quality or price. We will sell you a this year cheaper than they could purchased before.

**C. W. HOBS**

AGENT,

1731 Tulare St., Hughes Bl

**YOU BURN** with embarrassment, at having to show your blotchy, pimply skin in company. Take **Emil Freese's** **Burg Tea** and rid yourself of the blemishes. Get it at Drug and Grocers everywhere.

**Pointed  
argument.**

This argument is to be pointed—straight at you. It is intended to convince you

that money cannot buy a better stock than I have. It is intended to convince you that prices cannot be any lower than are mine and the same fine quality of goods.

W. F. McV...

any other place. It is intended to convince you that I want your trade. + + +

M. SANDER, Proprietor

JOHN WIELAND  
Fredericksburg

**THE \* BODEGA,**  
THE ONE-PRICE  
Wine and Liquor Store,  
AND CHOICEST  
BREWING COMP.  
JOSEPH HUGER -  
PRESIDENT.

1021 J Street.  
Phone Main 84.

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OFFICE, 1782 & 1784 KERN S.  
Telephone Ea. 53. P. O. Box 104.

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ALLORATORIO BURN, ALE and FURNITURE  
delivered free of charge to any part of  
San Antonio promptly supplied and

**South : Hotel,**  
**SELMA, CAL.**

the leading hotel of the town.  
 Some large rooms, well furnished,  
 and good table. Reasonable rates.  
 J. GEERING, Proprietor.

THIS SALE CLOSES MARCH 28th. LIMITED STOCK

*Slightly* **Double**

**Ramble**  
TANDEM,

DIAMOND OR  
COMBINATION

R. M. Thompson,

**1154-1156 J STREET.**

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**I SELL HIGH-GRADE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.**

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